Most bumble Servant,
HENRY GASSAWAY. ep a small Boat to set Gentlemen over the Creek, to and from Annapolis. also exceeding good Pasture and other Pro-visions for Horses.

TY DOLLARS REWARD. June 20, 1770. way from the Subscriber, living near the of Wiccomoco River, on the Eastern 4th Instant, an Indented Servant Man; HOMAS KELLY, born in Ireland, and Dublin last ugust, is a strong lusty Fellow, et 10 or 11 Inches high, with short black yebrows, has been scalded on the Insternational to the Insternation of the Instrumental Instrume

Foot by hot Water, the Mark of which n to be feen; he pretends to be a great lower, and Reaper: Had on, when he, an old Pea Jacket, a Check Shirt and new Shoes with long Quarters, an old I round with yellow Tape; but it is sup-ill change his Dress, as he has Money which he stole the Night before he went ver takes up faid Servant, and brings Master, shall receive the above Reward, d in any jail, and Notice thereof given, may be had again, shall have Five

JAMES NEVIN.

OLD at PUBLIC AUCTION, the Testament of the Honourable Benjamin the Province of Maryland, decaded, on the Day of September next, if fair, if not, ir Day,

id by

ivided Fifth Part of the Estate, called, the ore Iron-Works, near Baltimore-Town, in of Maryland, confisting of a Furnace, s, fundry Tracts of Land, many Servants, es, Cattle, and other Stock belonging is is Part of an Estate which is held in fideration for which the Estate may be Time of executing Conveyances for the xpected that he will give Bond with apity, payable in Five equal Proportions, ent to be made on the 4th Day of Sept. e other Payments on the 4th Day of Sept. pland, from the Date of the faid Bond, One of the Trustees will ttend at the the Day of Sale.

THE PUBLICK.

Tune se burg, on the first Day of July next, will ed a publick Grammar school, for the outh in polite Literature; where will be the greatest Care and Accuracy, the La-Languages, also the Hebrew if required, al Arts and Sciences requisite to demical Education, so as to preclude the ending any Time in College, more than necessary to entitle the Pupil to the Ho-

and NAVICATION, useful to every pri-n, will be taught separately, in the most pproved Methods.

iber flatters himself with the Hopes of t from the Friends of Learning, who de-p their Sons for the Service of the Pubtuation is healthy and pleasint, and the ably as low as in any interior Place; and e shall be taken of the Morals and civil vell as literary Education, of the Youth his Charge, by the Publick's humble

JAMES HUNT, A. M. & V. D. M. Time will be appropriated and Pains taken
Youth in graceful Address. (w3) ____(w₃)__.

EDIMMEDIATELY, Well skilled in building of STONE rs. Such a Person may hear of a in that Way, by applying to the Sub-at the Head of the Dock in this City. JAMES REITH.

is at the Plantation of John Bayley, ip as a Stray, a small bay Mare, she iye, a Star in her Forehead, a white, and is branded on the near Shouligh thus A.

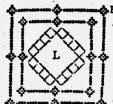
may have her again, on proving Prong Charges.

EN, at the PRINTINGear; Advertisements; Continuance. Long Ones most kinds of BLANKS with their proper Bonds NTING-WORK performed

MARYLAND GAZETT

THURSDAY, JULY 26,

E N 0 April 7.



ETTERS from Venice advise, that the Republic has refuted and continues to refuse the Entrance of the Ruffian Ships into her Ports, and according-ly is fitting out several Ships to protect the Trade of her Subjects in the Levant during the War between the Russians and Tuks.

LECHORN, April 16. They write from Venice, that as foon as the Senate heard of the Descent of some Ruffian Ships into Morea, they ordered the Admiralty to dispatch Six Ships of the Line, Eight Frigates, Twelve Gallies, and Eighteen Sloops for the Levant.

PETERSBURGH, April 17. The Troops of the Empress having made a Conquest of Moldavia and Wala-

chia, the Inhabitants of those Provinces have not only taken the Oath of Fidelity to her Imperial Majefty in the Presence of her Generals, but a Deputation is also arrived here from the States of the Provinces, to dearning the Majeful of the Provinces, to dearning the Majeful of the Provinces, to dearning the Majeful of the Provinces. elare how much they desire to live under the Dominion of her Imperial Majesty, and to implore her Protection. On the 8th Instant these Deputies had an Audience of the Empiels, who received them very graciously, and gave them the strongest Assurances of her Regard. Our Ministers save since been employed in concerting the most proper Measures to protect those Provinces against the Attacks of the Ottoman Troops.
PESCARA, April 18. The last Accounts received at

Leghorn from Corfou, confirm the plundering of the frong Town of Patrasso by the Russians and Greeks. The Turks who were there, defended themselves to the laft, till all the Greeks who were in the Town took up Arms against them, backed by 2000 Russians, and 20,000 Manotes, when all the Turks were cut to Pieces. It is said they abandoned all the Morea after this. The Montenegrines, we are assured, are in full Assured.

Action, and have already entered Macedonia.

WARSAW, April 28. It is faid, that the Confederates have this Year had 3000 Men killed, and as many taken Prifoners, and loft 30 Pieces of Cannon.

ONDON, Subfance of the great DEBATES Yesterday in H. L. The following Refolution was moved by the Earl of C H A T H A M.

" Refolved, THAT it is the Opinion of this House, that the Advice, inducing his Majefty to give the Answer to a late humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petation of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Livery of the City of London, in Common-Hall assembled, is off a most dangerous Tendency; inasimuch as thereby, the Exercise of the clearest Rights of the Subject (namely, to petition the King for Redress of Grievances; to complain of Violation of the Freedom of Elections to pray lain of Violation of the Freedom of Election; to pray Difiolution of Parliament; to point out Malpractices in Administration; and to urge the Removal of evil in Administration; and to urge the Removal of evil Ministers) has, under Pretence of reproving certain Parts of the said Remonstrance and Petition, by the generality of one compendious Word, CONTENTS, been indiscriminately checked with reprimand; and the affisted Citizens of Landon have heard from the Throne itself, that the Contents of their humble Address, Remonstrance, and Petition, laying their Complaints and Injuries at the Feet of the Sovereign, as faster of his People, able and willing to redress them, cannot but he considered by his Majesty, as discipled-ful to himself, injurious to his Parliament, and irresoncilable to the Principles of the Constitution."

This Motion being regularly read, the Mover spoke

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This Motion being regularly lead, to the following Purport a

"My Lords,
"I am to confider, in Confequence of this Motion, what it was the Lord Mayor, &c. of the City of London requested, in order to discover what Reasons they gave, by this Requisition, for such an Answer—an Answer so harsh, that it baffles my Reading in the History of this Country to equal it. They requested, my Auswer so harsh, that it dames my account of this Country to equal it. They requested, my Lords, very humbly, a Restoration of the Freedom of Election, a Dismission of unjust Servants, and a Dissolution of a Parliament that protected them, as they (the Citizens of London) could not, legally, be represented by such. Now, my Lords, I do avow the Truth of this Petition; and I do likewise avow, that the Citizens of London, with the rest of his Majesty's Truth of this Petition; and I do likewife avow, that the Citizens of London, with the reft of his Majefty's Subjects, have a Right to petition, not only by Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights, but by a Variety of Acts of Parliament, numerous as they are expressive. Now, my Lords, let us consider the Answer. No particular Part of it is replied to, but the whole Contents is at once disposed of. "That this Petition was disastener, and irreconcilable to the Principles of the Constitution."

"Lam too well acquainted, my Lords, with the Estignity and Mildness of his Majesty's Hearit; to shink him capable of giving such an Answer—nor could be do it, with Propriety, either in his regal or personal Capacity. I must beg your Patience, my

Personal Capacity. I must beg your Patience, my

Lords, to confider this a little more attentively : Firft, "Difrespectful to bimself." Hw is a King to know this! Is he a Judge what is disrespectful to him? No, my Lords; the Laws are to determine this for him, the just Interpreters of Offences. Injurious to my Par-liament. How injurious to Parliament! When the very Nature of Part of the Petition refers to that Freedom of Election in the People, by which they became a House of Judicature; irreconcilable to the Principles of the Conflictation, when the very Essence of the Constitu-tion, not only permits, but requires, petitioning the Throne, and what the Stuarts never dared to thwast in the Zenith of Power. I repeat again, my Lords, the King could never give fuch an Answer from himself; I have too established an Opinion of his Head and Heart; and indeed, my Lords, poor as my Opinion is of Administration, I can hardly think it was a joint Advice, but the Opinion of one, or a few; for it is Advice, but the Opinion of one, or a few; for it is impuffible, but if there were many, who were confusted about this Measure, some one of them must see the Absurdity of it.—For, let me tell you, who ever they were (I do not care of what Confequence) they were either Fools or Knaves; if the latter, they deserve to be treated with the just Contempt of an injured People; if the former, they ought to have been sent to School, before they were suffered to take the Lead-in public Office,

When I mentioned the Livery of London, I "When I mentioned the Livery of London, I thought I saw a Snear upon some Faces; but let me tell you, my Lords, though I have the Honour to sit in this illustrious House, as a Peer of the Realm, coinciding with these honest Citizens, in Opinion, I am proud of the Honour of associating my Name with them. And let me tell the noblett of you all, it would be an Honour to you. The Livery of London, my Lords, were respectable at the Time of Casar's Invasion; the Lord Mayor of London was a Principal among the Twenty-sive Barons who received Magna Charta from King John, and they have ever since been Charta from King John, and they have ever fince been considered to have a principal Weight in all Affairs of Government. How then have these respectable Characters been treated? They have been sent away fore

racters been treated? They have been fent away. fore affilled from his Majetty's Presence, and reprimanced for pursuing their undoubted Privileges.

"I remember, my Lords, when Greece was losing her Freedom, Philip of Macedon (if my Memory serves me) figuratively said, she had lost an Eye. I may very well apply this Expression to the Stab our Constitution received in the Election for Middlesex, and say, she has lost an Eye, and add, that the other Eye is so contused, and hurt in Consequence, that I am assaid a total Darkness will soon overspread the Face of the Constitution; for I do avow it in my Place in this illustrious Assembly, that Col. Luttrell is no Representative of the People, but a Nominee, thrust in by Foes to the Laws of this Land, and the Principles—the established Principles of the Constitution."

Lord Pomfret made a short Answer to this Speech.

Lord Pomfret made a short Answer to this Speech. He observed "that the H. had been of late almost totally taken up by a popular Nobleman, on a popular Subject, and that he was forry to find Business so much impeded by Pagistics.

The Earl of Suffolk replied to him. He observed, "it was no unusual Thing for the greatest Lawyers to reverse their Decrees; and he appealed to Two noble Lords on the Woolpack (meaning Lords Mansfield and Camden) whether they did not lately declare, they should be always ready to do so, when convinced that they had erred; but, he said, he was afraid the Public had to do with a perverse Ministry, who seemed pleased in thwarting their Measures, as appeared plainly in their different Treatment of the People of Ireland and England; in the sermer, contrary to public Desire The Earl of Suffolk replied to him. He observed, and England; in the fermer, contrary to public Defire (after they had taken away their Money) they diffolyed that Parliament; in that of the latter it is kept toge-

that Parliament; in that of the latter it is kept together, though its Diffolution is echoed for from every Part of the Kingdom."

Lord Sheiburne spoke next, and called upon the Ministry to reply. "No, my Lords, continued he, you sit secure in your Majority; one while taking shelter behind the Throne, another while behind the House of Commons, and another while behind the House of Lords. Conscious of the Rottenness of your Cause. you date not trust to it!—I remember, when I House of Lords. Conscious of the Rottenness of your Cause, you date not trust to it!—I remember, when I was first in Administration, upon a new Tax, I was called upon to defend it. My Silence was imputed to my Incapacity. I now call in Turn upon you, and defire you will defend yourselves. Some of you remember the Day well, if not, I will put you in mind of it, by mentioning the Words—Spade and Mattock. What, my Lords, quite silent!—Yes, I see plainly what you so manfully depend on i—but let me tell you, you have got, in the Public, a Welf by the Ear, that if he does not bite you, he will werry you into Justice."

Lord Temple Rood up, and conjured them to make some Desence. He begged it as a Favour, and he was

fome Defence. He begged it as a Favour, and he was not used to ask Favours, he faid,—for their own Sakes he entreated them to make some Desence, to say something for themselves. He called them the Dumb

Administration. He congratulated them upon their Silence, which was convincing to the Public, they were not able to make any Defence against the noble Lord, who made the Motion, that they were utterly incapable of making any Defence at all.

A Pause ensuing for some Time, and none of the Ministry replying, the Duke of Richmond rose up, and called upon them a second Time to desend themselves.

I call upon Administration to desend themselves. A noble Lord, fays he, who spoke just now (meaning Lord Pomfret) hasped spon an Expression diopped by a noble Lord (Lord Chatham) relative to screet Influence, and seemed to call for an Explanation of that Phrase. I will explain to that noble Lord, that screet Influence is Measures adopted by a Set of Men, who, on his Massics adopted by a Set of Men, who, on his Massics adopted by a Set of Men, who, on his Massics adopted by a Set of Men, who, on his Massics adopted by a Set of Men, who, on his Massics adopted by a Set of Men, who, on his Massics adopted by a Set of Men, who, on his Massics adopted by a Set of Men, who, on his Massics adopted by a Set of Men, who, on his Massics and the set of Men, who are the set of M is Measures adopted by a Set of Men, who, on his Ma-jetty's Accession to the Throne of these Realms, listed under the Banners of the Earl of Bute, and have ever fince directed their Attention more to Intrigues and tleir own Emoluments, than the good of the Publick. This is that fent Irfunce; and if that noble Lord or his Admentic want to be further informed. I tefer them to an excellent Pampillat will publified to the refer them to an excellent Pamphlet just published, cal-

led, Thing it on the Coufe of the prefine Differential. At the first of every Speech, the Friends of Administration called out, the Question I the Question Land it being near Six o'Clock, the House divided, when there appeared 25 against the Motion to 37 for it; so that the Business was over by Six, which was expected to last till Mulnight. last tell Midnight.
There were 22 Bishops in the House of Peers, Two

of whom, viz Dr. Ewer Bith p of Bangor, and Dr. Ke: ple Bifh. p or Exeter, voted on the Side of the Mi-

A Protest was entered and figned this Day against the above Determination.
Speakers for the Motion. Speakers against it.

Duke of Richmond, Lord Chas um, Lora Leab gh, Lord Lyttleton, Lord Camden, Lord M. nsfi.ld. Lord Lambert, Lord Shelburne, Lord Stankope. Lord Wermonib.

May 12. It is faid, there is no other Obltacle to an Accommodation between all Parties, than the real Reconciliation of a great Perfonage to East Temple.

A Petition of a very extraordinary Nature is intended

to be prefented to a great Perfonage by the Colony Meichants.

Meichants,

Letters from Cracow give a difinal Account of the fielh Excelles committed by the Contederates within the Districts of that City and of Sandomir; where they have plundered the Houses of the Districts, carried off their Provisions, and even the Grain destined to fow the Land, which is become a mere Defart.

Extract of a Letter from St. David's, May. 3.

"An odd Accident happened here Yesterday, which may occasion a Rupture between us and France, if encouraged by the latter. One of the King's Cutters, Mr. Gambold, Commander, anchored in Ramsay Bay, below the Billion and Clarke to be sheltered from a Subject, and that he was forry to find Bulinels to much impeded by Requisitions incongruous in their very Natures; as if these noble Lords would, in the Course of about Six Weeks, so change their Opinions, as now to condemn a Measure they had then approved to be addressing his Majesty on the Propriety of her Answer."

Answer of Suffells replied to him. He observed.

The Farl of Suffells replied to him. He observed. of the Men on hoard. Whill they were on shore, Three French Wherries, being Smugglers, arrived in the same Bay, and after hailing the Vetlel, and finding to whom it belonged, ordered the Men to surgender, and if they had a Mind to save their Lives they must immediately quit. They were forced to obey, and haltened to inform their Fellow Sailors what had happened. You may suppose they were all theorem into pened. You may suppose they were all thrown into the greatest Consternation. The Captain was sent for, all the Officers of the Customs were summoned to a Consultation, and it was determined the Mate and some of the Men should take Boat and go to demand her. Whereies kept firing; however, they undanntedly went on, till One of the Balls went through the Side of the Boat and grassed the blend of one of the Man, when Boat, and grafed the Head of one of the Men, when they returned and were glad to escape. They had Yeafterday the Mortification to see their Vessel well manned, for their Wherries are doubly so; they have now set Sail, and got clean off. and grafed the Hea fet Sail, and got clear off. It is supposed they have carried her to France. The King's Men are now begging about the Country in great Distress, having lost their all nor have they are the Continued to the country in great position. their all, nor have they, except the Captain, a Penny in their Pockets.

" The Storms of Hail and Wind blaft a'most every tender Blade; and it is melancholy to see the Wrecks floating. A large Weit Indiaman was sunk above \$t. David's Head, without One living Creature on board, supposed to be between 5 and 600 Tors, laden with Rum; she is since rolled some Miles lugher, and all the Larmers, &c. have left off sowing their Grain, and gone in quest of her."

Yesterday there was a Cabinet Council at St. James's.

On a Motion being made in a great Assembly for an Address to his Majetty to have the State of the military Establishment in America reconsidered and rectified, the Ministry declared, that the Troops are withdrawn from Boston, and will not be sent there again until the